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RED-WHITE-BLUE

Colors That Preponderate in Flags of Nations of the World.

THE principal colors in the flags that fly throughout the world this year of our Lord, 1919, today are red, white and blue in diverse combinations. Here and there green is shown, but red, white and blue are the colors of nineteen out of twenty-five national flags and are the colors of practically all the flags of the nations of Europe.

The significance of national colors goes back to the days of heraldry and many of the devices displayed on flags are either heraldic designs or have been derived from such designs. Red stands for courage and military fortitude, blue symbolizes loyalty and truth and white stands for peace and sincerity. In the Italian, Irish, Brazilian and Mexican flags green is one of the colors, and in heraldry this color signifies hope and joy. Black, which appears in the German flag in combination with red and white, stands for constancy.

A historian has written that the farmers in the battle of Lexington carried the "corner" or standard of the Three County Troop. That banner was devised for a troop of cavalry raised in the counties of Essex, Suffolk and Middlesex, Massachusetts, in 1639. The office of color bearer in this troop became an inheritance in the Page family of the Bay colony. The flag was carried in King Philip's war in 1676. When the minute men were organized, Nathaniel Page, 3d, of Bedford, Mass., took the old flag out

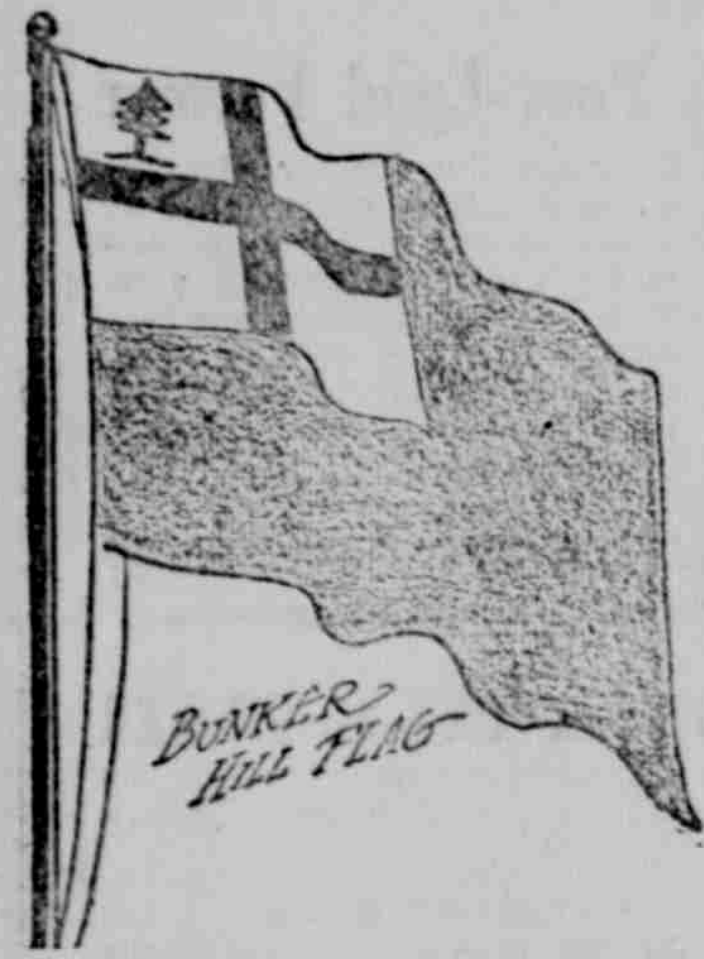


for use at drill. When the midnight alarm was sent out Captain Page snatched up the old flag and carried it to Concord, where "it waved above the smoke of that battle."

Flag Still Treasured.

This flag is preserved in the public library at Bedford, Mass. It is of maroon or crimson damask silk and on it is an outstretched arm with an uplifted sword in the hand. The arm, hand and sword are worked in silver. On the flag are three circular figures, which it is thought were put there to represent cannon balls. The words "Vince et Morire" (Conquer or Die) are on a gold scroll. The flag is two feet long and a foot and a half wide.

The design of the American flag may be said to be an evolution and combination of colors and designs long antedating the American revolution. The flags that were carried by mili-



tary organizations in the colonies before the outbreak of the revolution were not British flags, but organization flags. They were of various colors and designs.

The British ensign or Union Jack is said by some to have been the inspiration of the American flags. The Union Jack is a combination of the English red cross of St. George on a white field, the Scotch white cross of St. Andrew on a blue field and the Irish red cross of St. Patrick. The combination of the English and Scotch flags was agreed on in 1606, soon after the union of England and Scotland under James I.

Nazimova Finishes Work on "Camille"

Nazimova has arrived in Hollywood, Cal., where she will complete cutting and the supervision of titling of her latest production for Metro, "Camille." She was accompanied by her husband Charles Bryant, who was been in the East for the last several months, arranging for the star after "Camille" is ready for the screen.



NAZIMOVA

Concerning the success of her modernized version of "Camille" on the screen, Nazimova expressed the opinion that she believed it one of the most distinct achievements of her career. June Mathis who wrote the scenario of it, concurred in this judgement.

"It shows Nazimova at her best said Miss Mathis, 'and that's about as superlative a comment as I know how to make.'"

In "Camille," which was directed by Ray C. Smallwood the star's supporting cast includes Rudolph Valentino, Arthur Hoyt, Zeffie Tilbury, Rex Cherryman, Edward Connelly, Ruth Miller, Consuelo Flower, Mrs. Oliver and William Orlamond. It was photographed by Rudolph Bergquist; and special art settings were designed and executed under the direction of Miss Natacha Rambova.

Extravagance Will Make Wives Think.



Scene from EXTRAVAGANCE, starring MAY ALLISON

Every time a bank cashier uncamps with the bank's funds or a trusted employe forgets himself and disregards the "thine" and "mine" so far as money goes people are apt to echo the "cherchez la femme" dictum. Behind everything find the woman they

That may be so, and it may not. But it is true that many wives make life miserable for their hus-

bands and spoil happy homes through their penchant for spending beyond their husband's income. That is why I am sure my latest Metrostarring picture, "Extravagance," will be instrumental in bringing a needed lesson home—the lesson that happiness does not lie in clothes and in aping the expensive ways of those higher up in the social sphere.

In "Extravagance," there is a young girl with costly taste who marries the man she loves, but does not take into account that she is the no longer a daughter of rich father, but wife of a man with a lean pocketbook. His love for her leads him deeper and deeper in debt, until he has recourse to a crime—forgery. He is about to see the music, when the realization of how she was responsible for his misdeed, causes her to offer an act of renunciation that leads to a new life.

Needless to say, a little dose of hardship, the need of rising by one's own efforts, does away with such a condition. I have only my self to thank for my climb up the ladder of success to screen stardom and therefore have learned to appreciate money.

The necessity of earning a livelihood brings a lively sense of the value of the money, and in this way, there is never any temptation to go beyond one's depths afterwards, whether one lives alone or gets married. It is usually those who have not had to make their own way in life who are found to err on the side of extravagance and to be responsible for many sad and tragic happenings that break up happy homes and bring disgrace.

I am glad of my role in "Extravagance," adapted from the story by Ben Ames Williams, "More Stately Mansions," which appeared in Good Housekeeping, for in addition to letting me interpret a fascinating role, I will be instrumental in bringing the lesson home to many feminine heads, and thus in the end contribute to the general happiness of life.

WOULD KEEP FLAG FLOATING

Suggestion Made by Gen. Horace Porter Worth Considering in This Year of Unrest.

Gen. Horace Porter once suggested with great wisdom that the flag should be kept everywhere in sight.

"It is particularly necessary in a land like this where there are so many who have been reared under foreign flags and who cannot be too familiar with the flag of the Great Republic, that the flag of the country should be hoisted on every court building, every public place, every prominent memorial—kept there day and night through calm and storm and never hauled down."

Explaining the "Jack." The word "Jack" as applied to the British flag is supposed to be a corruption of "Jacobus," which was the common abbreviation of "Jacobus," the Latin for James. The introduction of the flag of the cross of St. Patrick came later. England's Union Jack traces its origin to those remote times when knights rode in the lists and the red cross of St. George on its white field goes back to the Crusades and the hundred years' war with France—a war that calls to mind such stirring names as Crecy, Agincourt and Poitiers.

The American flag carried in the battle of Bunker Hill had on it the cross of St. George and a pine tree, the symbol of Massachusetts. It is written by historians of the American flag that when the first flag to represent the united colonies was devised, as many horizontal stripes of red and white were introduced as there were colonies, and as at that date the colonies were not independent, but merely in revolt because of the denial by the English government of "their rights as Englishmen," the ensign of England, the superimposed crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, was retained by the Americans in the upper staff corner of the flag.

All politicians agree that one improvement could be made in the human body. It ought to be possible to get both ears to the ground at once.

The Greek drachma has dropped from 19 cents to about 6 and if Constantine keeps on he soon will have it down in the vicinity of the German mark.

The Patriot

By ETHEL M. COLSON.
The little old lady
Trudged down the long street,
A frail little figure
From bonnet to feet.



Where the flag flew aloft
She saluted with pride,
With mien of a soldier
And blush of a bride.

WHAT FLAG MEANS TO ALL

Days of Sacrifice and Devotion Have Made It Cause of Pride to Every American.

The flag means more to Americans in the year 1919 than it has ever meant in our lives. And why? Not surely, because it is more familiar. Nor yet because it floats over hosts of soldiers and mighty fleets. There were soldiers and fleets before. Not, therefore, because of its new part in the panoply of war.

It means more to us because we have put more into it. Because, after years of peace and plenty in which we thought of our flag chiefly as something to protect and guard us, we have learned to know our flag as something for us to protect and guard and serve. A flag, in short, is as great as its people—and no greater. When they are great and generous and courageous, it is great and beautiful and holy. When they falter and bungle, their flag is less than nothing to them, as to the world at large.

Ours to love and cherish and die for in the greatest of causes! Therefore a source of pride and of deep emotion to every American. That is the lesson we are learning in these days of sacrifice and devotion, when a flying bit of color becomes the most glorious and joyous and sacred thing in the whole wide world.—New York Tribune.

ONCE WEALTHY GERMANS HIT

High Cost of Living Coupled With Cheapness of Mark and Low Salaries Causing Hardship.

Berlin.—The high cost of living, coupled with the deterioration of the mark and low salaries, has hit German government employes such a blow that a number of them say frankly the only way in which they can exist is "to go deeper into debt every day."

Some of them have borrowed money on their salaries for months ahead, and must borrow more.

One government official, on a salary of 2,000 marks a month, which before the war was a reasonable wage, said he had been unable to buy any clothes for four years, that his garments now were threadbare, his shoes worn out, and he had contracted debts with his grocer which he could not pay.

"There is nothing to do but keep on going deeper and deeper into debt," he said. "I do not know where it will end, nor what will become of me. I earn 2,000 marks a month; a suit of clothes costs me 2,000, a pair of shoes 500, a good meal nearly 100; cigars, cigarettes, wines, they are out of the question."

It is not uncommon for men who were once wealthy or held high-salaried positions to ask foreign acquaintances to remember them in case they have an old suit or a pair of shoes "to throw away."

TO SAIL GLOBE IN A LIFEBOAT

Three Norwegians Plan Interesting Trip That Will Take About Year and a Half.

ALL ARE TRAINED SEAMEN

Boat Will Have No Covering Except Canvas Awning to Spread Over the Bunks When It Rains—Boat to Be Sloop Rigged.

New York.—Norwegians are no longer the leading sea rovers they once were, but their adventurous spirit is not yet extinguished. There is a round tower at Newport, built of rude stones, a lasting monument to some forgotten visitors to these shores. Who built it no one can tell, but surely not aboriginal Americans for it embodies principles of architecture unknown to them. Anthropologists believe it was built by the Norsemen, who, there is evidence to show, found America long before Columbus, as early as the Tenth century. Indeed there is a Norse tradition to that effect.

Adventurous Norwegians. These considerations are revived by the fact that three young Norwegians now in this city are planning to cross the Atlantic ocean in an open boat and eventually to circumnavigate the globe. They are Capt. Mimer Tonnung and Mates Othar Petterson and Helge Westerling. Tonnung was it work on the Panama canal in 1915, but going home was impressed into the Norwegian navy. Petterson was petty officer on another ship in the same service. Westerling has also seen much sea service. They are practically stranded here now, and are laid up at the club of the Norwegian Master and Mates association, No. 565 Henry street, Brooklyn, where a reporter was told their plans. Tonnung acted as spokesman while the other two listened and gave assent.

Their plans are nearly complete. They have secured a 20-foot lifeboat, built by the Atlantic Life Boat company of South Brooklyn. It is a gift from the company, and while it does not differ from the ordinary lifeboat built for ship use, certain changes have been made to adapt it for the specific purposes for which it will be used.

Will Be Sloop Rigged.

It will be sloop rigged, having a 20-foot mainmast and a 12-foot topmast, three feet of which will be above the hounds, thus affording a 32-foot sail hoist. Two sets of sails will be carried, one of light canvas for light and moderate weather, and one of heavy canvas for stormy weather. However, they hope to escape stormy weather, except an occasional squall, by sailing in summer time. The boat will have no covering except a canvas awning to spread over the bunks when it rains. Cooking will be done on an oil stove. They will start with a stock for 14 weeks' provisions in the hope of being able to cross the Atlantic within that time.

They will leave Sandy Hook in the near future and steer for the Scilly or Azore islands. From Gibraltar they will go to Suez, Sumatra, the Philippines, Hawaii, California, Panama, pass through the canal and come up the Atlantic coast to New York. The entire voyage is expected to take from 16 to 18 months.

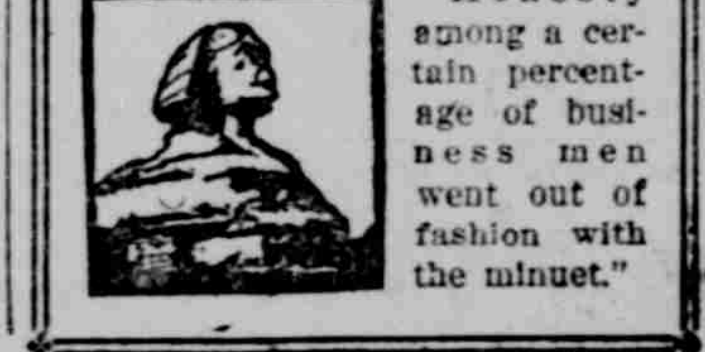


Aged Man Likes Swimming.

Cleveland, O.—Thomas H. Farrell is patiently waiting for the lake to warm up to a comfortable swimming temperature. Mr. Farrell says he prefers swimming to eating. He's only eighty years of age. "I still go swimming every chance I get," Mr. Farrell said. "It's the greatest sport in the world and helps to keep you in fine form. I guess I learned to love the water when I was a ship joiner in my youth. I'm fond of boating and all other aquatic sports."

What the Sphinx Says

By NEWTON NEWKIRK.



"Honesty among a certain percentage of business men went out of fashion with the minut."

TWO PRINCES CLAIM CHATEAU

Historic Building and Grounds Seized by France During War Is Demanded.

ROYAL HOME TWO CENTURIES

Louis XV Gave It to Marshal Saxe and Napoleon Presented It to Marshal Berthier—Became Possession of Dukes of Parma.

Paris.—Efforts by two princes of the house of Bourbon-Parma to recover possession of the celebrated Chateau Chambord, which was sequestered by the French government during the war, is one of the most interesting aftermaths of the great conflict.

The chateau is more than 400 years old and is one of the most striking and interesting of the famous feudal establishments of ancient France.

It was once one of the most magnificent of these great estates and lies in the valley of the Loire close to the town of Blois and has about 15,000 acres, part of which is enclosed by walls extending for 20 miles. The building is about 200 feet square with famous circular towers at the corners and a double spiral staircase leading to the double lantern, which dominates the center tower.

Royal Residence Two Centuries.

It was built about 1526 and for two centuries was a royal residence. Louis XV gave it to Marshal Saxe and Napoleon presented it to Marshal Berthier. Eventually it fell into the possession of the duke of Parma.

At the beginning of the war it was owned by Prince Elias of Bourbon-Parma and was sequestered because he was serving in the Austrian army as an attaché of the Austrian general staff. Prince Elias is a brother of Zita, wife of the former Emperor Charles of Austria, who lately attempted to regain his throne as king of Hungary.

After the war Prince Elias attempted to recover possession of the estate, but the French courts have just disallowed his claim. This, however, does not settle the question of its ownership, for Prince Sixtus, also of Bourbon-Parma, brother of Prince Elias, has put in a claim to the ownership of the chateau.

Princes' Services Refused.

Prince Sixtus does not suffer the disability of Prince Elias, as Sixtus and his brother, Xavier, both offered their services to the French government in the war and being refused on the ground that descendants of the old royal houses could not be permitted to fight for France, they both enlisted in the Belgian army, where they served as stretcherbearers. Their bravery in this service was afterward recognized in a French citation.

Americans will identify Prince Sixtus as the man who received, while the war was still in progress, the famous letter from Emperor Charles of Austria in which he stated that he sympathized with France's aspirations to recover Alsace-Lorraine and that in his opinion Belgium should be restored by Germany.

Prince Sixtus turned the letter over to President Poincaré and its publication by Premier Clemenceau created consternation in Germany. Emperor Charles denied its authenticity.

HOUSES ARE 7,000 YEARS OLD

Ancient Dwellings Are Brought to Light When Drought Lowers Level Waters in Swiss Lake.

London.—The three-months' drought on the Swiss glaciers has caused the water of the lakes to sink so low that prehistoric lake dwellings are visible at several places.

At Greng, near the Lake of Morat, the remains of a large settlement can be seen, while by Lake Neuchatel, and near Morges, on the Lake of Geneva, other interesting relics are visible.

These Swiss lake dwellings are believed to have been built as long as 7,000 years ago. The structure which supported the wooden platforms on which the dwellings were built was made of piles driven into the bottom of the lake.

It is noteworthy that a five-room bungalow can be built in eight hours, but nothing is said about the fact that a tenant can be found for it in eight minutes.

Tourists who desire to avoid the heavier taxes in Paris will wear their old clothes and avoid the high-priced entertainments. The levy is to be graded on appearances.